

## F E C

1. Cloathed with feathers.  
I saw young Harry with his beaver on,  
His cuiffes on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,  
Rife from the ground like feather'd Mercury. *Shak. H. IV.*  
So when the new-born phoenix first is feen,  
Her feather'd fubjects all adore their queen. *Dryden.*  
Dark'ning the sky, they hover o'er, and fhroud  
The wanton failors with a feather'd cloud. *Prior.*  
Then fhips of uncouth form fhall ftetn the tide,  
And feather'd people crowd my wealthy fide. *Pope.*  
Vultures, harpies, ravens, cormorants, and, among many  
other feathered creatures, feveral little winged boys perch upon  
the middle arches. *Addifon's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 159.*  
2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers.  
An eagle had the ill hap to be ftruck with an arrow, fea-  
ther'd from her own wing. *L'Etrange's Fables.*  
Not the bow they bend, nor boatt the fkill  
To give the feather'd arrow wings to kill. *Pope's Odiffy.*  
FEATHEREDGE. *n. f.*  
Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another,  
are called featheredge ftuff. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*  
FEATHEREDGED. *adj.* [feather and edge.] Belonging to a  
feather edge.  
The cover muft be made of featheredged boards, in the na-  
ture of feveral doors with hinges fixed thereon. *Mortimer.*  
FEATHERFEW. *n. f.* A plant both fingle and double: it is  
increafed by feeds or fhips, and alfo by dividing the roots: it  
flowereth moft part of the Summer. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
FEATHERLESS. *adj.* [from feather.] Without feathers.  
This fo high grown ivy was like that featherlefs bird, which  
went about to beg plumes of other birds to cover his naked-  
nefs. *Hovell's Vocal Foreft.*  
FEATHERSELLER. *n. f.* [feather and feller.] One who fells  
feathers for beds.  
FEATHERY. *adj.* [from feather.] Cloathed with feathers.  
Or whiffle from the lodge, or village cock  
Count the night-watches to his feathery dames. *Milton.*  
FEATLY. *adv.* [from feat.] Neatly; nimbly; dexteroufly.  
Foot it featly here and there, *Shakefp. Tempeft.*  
And fweet fpirites the burthen bear.  
The moon was up, and fhed a gleamy light;  
He faw a quire of ladies in a round, *Dryden.*  
That featy footing feem'd to skim the ground.  
There haply by the ruddy damfel feen, *Tickell.*  
Or fhepherd-boy, they featly foot the green.  
FEATNESS. *n. f.* [from feat.] Neatnefs; nicety; dexte-  
rity.  
FEATURE. *n. f.* [fature, old French.]  
1. The caft or make of the face.  
Report the feature of Octavia, her years. *Shakefpere.*  
2. Any lineament or fingle part of the face.  
Though ye be the faireft of God's creatures,  
Yet think that death fhall fpoil your goodly features. *Spenser.*  
We may compare the face of a great man with the  
character, and try if we can find out in his looks and features  
the haughty, cruel, or unmerciful temper that difcovers itfelf  
in the hiftory. *Addifon on ancient Medals.*  
Though various features did the fifters grace,  
A fifters' likenefs was in every face. *Addifon's Ovid's Met.*  
TO FEATURE. *v. a.* To refemble in countenance; to favour.  
He liv'd in court moft prais'd, moft lov'd,  
A fample to the young; to th' more mature,  
A glafs that featu'd them. *Shakefpere's Cymbeline.*  
TO FEAZE. *v. a.* [See FAXED, perhaps from pax, Saxon,  
hair.]  
1. To untwift the end of a rope, and reduce it again to its firft  
flamina.  
2. To beat; to whip with rods. *Ainfew.*  
TO FEBRICITATE. *v. n.* [febricator, Latin.] To be in a  
fever. *Diét.*  
FEBRICULOSE. *adj.* [febriculofus, Latin.] Troubled with a  
fever. *Diét.*  
FEBRIFUGE. *n. f.* [febris and fugo, Latin; febrifuge, Fr.]  
Any medicine ferviceable in a fever. *Quincy.*  
Bitters, like choler, are the beft fanguifiers, and alfo the  
beft febrifuges. *Pleyer on the Humours.*  
FEBRIFUGE. *adj.* Having the power to cure fevers.  
Febrifuge draughts had a moft furprifing good effect. *Arbutn.*  
FEBRILE. *adj.* [febrilis, Latin; febrile, Fr.] Conftituting a  
fever; proceeding from a fever.  
The fpirits, embroiled with the malignity in the blood, and  
turgid and tumified by the febrile fermentation, are by phlebo-  
tomy relieved. *Harvey on Conftumptions.*  
FEBRUARY. *n. f.* [februarius, Latin.] The name of the  
fecond month in the year.  
You have fuch a February face,  
So full of froft, of ftorm, and cloudinefs? *Shakefpere.*  
FEES. *n. f.* [fecer, Latin; fees, French.]  
1. Dregs; lees; fediment; fubfidence.  
Hence the furface of the ground with mud  
And fime belmeat'd, the fees of the flood,  
Receiv'd the rays of heav'n; and fucking in  
The fegds of heat, new creatures did begin. *Dryden.*

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2. Excrement.  
The fymptoms of fuch a conftitution are a four fmell in  
their fees. *Arbutn on Aliments.*  
FE'CULENCY. *n. f.* [feculentia, Latin.]  
FE'CULENCY. *n. f.* [feculentia, Latin.]  
1. Muddinefs; quality of abounding with lees or fediment.  
2. Lees; feces; fediment; dregs.  
Pour upon it fome very ftrong lee, to facilitate the fepara-  
tion of its feculencies. *Boyle.*  
Whether the wilding's fibres are contriv'd  
To draw th' earth's pureft fpirit, and refift  
Its feculence, which in more porous fticks  
Of cyder plants finds paffage free. *Phillips.*  
FE'CULENT. *adj.* [feculentus, Lat. feculent, French.] Foul;  
dreggy; excrementitious.  
But both his hands, moft filthy feculent,  
Above the water were on high extent,  
And fain'd to wafh themfelves inceffantly,  
Yet nothing cleaner were for fuch intent. *Fairy Queen.*  
We may affirm them to be to the body as the light of a  
candle to the grofs and feculent fmoak, which as it is not pent  
up in it, fo neither doth it partake of its ftench and im-  
purity. *Glarv. Apology.*  
FECUND. *adj.* [fecundus, Latin; fecond, Fr.] Fruitful;  
prolific.  
The more fickle the years are, the lefs fecund or fruitful of  
children alfo they be. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*  
FECUNDATION. *n. f.* [fecundo, Latin.] The act of making  
fruitful or prolific.  
She requelted thefe plants as a medicine of fecundation, or  
to make her fruitful. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii. c. 7.*  
TO FECUNDIFY. *v. a.* To make fruitful; to make pro-  
lific. *Diét.*  
FECUNDITY. *n. f.* [from fecund; fecondité, French.]  
1. Fruitfulnefs; quality of producing or bringing forth in great  
abundance.  
I appeal to the animal and vegetable productions of the  
earth, the vail numbers whereof notoriously testify the ex-  
treme luxuriance and fecundity of it. *Woodward's Nat. Hift.*  
2. Power of producing or bringing forth.  
Some of the ancients mention fome feeds that retain their  
fecundity forty years; and I have found, from a friend, that  
melon-feeds, after thirty years, are beft for raifing of melons.  
*Ray on the Creation.*  
He could never create fo ample a world, but he could have  
made a bigger; the fecundity of his creative power never grow-  
ing barren, nor being exhausted. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
FED. Preterite and participle paff. of To feed.  
For on the grafly verdure as he lay,  
And breath'd the frefhnefs of the early day,  
Devouring dogs the helplefs infant tore,  
Fed on his trembling limbs, and lapp'd the gore. *Pope.*  
FE'DARY. *n. f.* [fedus, Latin, or from feudum.] This word,  
peculiar to Shakefpere, may fignify either a confederate; a  
partner; or a dependant.  
Damn'd paper!  
Black as the ink that's on thee, fenfelefs bauble!  
Art thou a fedary for this act, and lookeft  
So virgin-like without? *Shakefpere's Cymbeline.*  
FE'DERAL. *adj.* [from fedus, Latin.] Relating to a league or  
contract.  
It is a federal rite betwixt God and us, as eating and drink-  
ing, both among the Jews and Heathens, was wont to be.  
*Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
The Romans compelled them, contrary to all federal right  
and juftice, both to part with Sardinia, their lawful territory,  
and alfo to pay them for the future a double tribute. *Grew.*  
FE'DERARY. *n. f.* [from fedus, Latin.] A confederate; an  
accomplice.  
She's a traitor, and Camillo is  
A fedary with her. *Shakefpere.*  
FE'DERATE. *adj.* [federatus, Latin.] Leagued; joined in  
confederacy.  
FEE. *n. f.* [feoh, Saxon; fee, Danifh, cattle; feudum, low  
Latin; feu, Scottifh.]  
1. [In law.] All lands and tenements that are held by any ac-  
knowledge of fuperiority to a higher lord. All lands and  
tenements, wherein a man hath a perpetual eftate to him and  
his heirs, &c. are divided into allodium and feudum: allodium  
is every man's own land, which he poffeffes merely in his own  
right, without acknowledgment of any fervice, or payment  
of any rent to any other. Feudum, or fee, is that which we owe  
hold by the benefit of another, and in name whereof we owe  
fervices, or pay rent, or both, to a fuperior lord. And all  
our land in England, the crown-land, which is in the king's  
own hands, in right of his crown, excepted, is in the nature  
of feudum: for though a man have land by defcent from his  
anceftors, or bought it for his money; yet is the land of fuch  
a nature, that it cannot come to any, either by defcent or  
purchase, but with the burthen that was laid upon him who  
had novel fee, or firft of all received it as a benefit from his  
lord, to him and to all fuch to whom it might defend, or be

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- be any way conveyed from him. So that no man in England  
has directum dominium, that is, the very property or demefne  
in any land, but the prince in right of his crown: for though  
he that has fee has jus perpetuum & utile dominium, yet he  
owes a duty for it, and therefore it is not fimply his own.  
Fee is divided into two forts; fee-absolute, otherwife called  
fee-fimple, and fee-conditional, otherwife termed fee-tail:  
fee-fimple is that whereof we are feized in thofe general words,  
To us and our heirs for ever: fee-tail is that whereof we are  
feized to us and our heirs, with limitation; that is, the heirs  
of our body, &c. And fee-tail is either general or fpecial:  
general is where land is given to a man, and the heirs of his  
body: fee-tail fpecial is that where a man and his wife are  
feized of land to them and the heirs of their two bodies. *Covel.*  
Now like a lawyer, when he land would let,  
Or fell fee-fimples in his mafter's name. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
Here's the lord of the foil come to feize me for a ftray, for  
entering his fee-fimple without leave. *Shakefpere's Henry VI.*  
2. Property; peculiar.  
What concern they?  
The general caufe; or is it a fee-grief,  
Due to fome fingle breaff? *Shakefpere's Macbeth.*  
3. Reward; gratification; recompence.  
Thefe be the ways by which, without reward,  
Livings in courts be gotten, though full hard;  
For nothing there is done without a fee. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
Not helping, death's my fee;  
But if I help, what do you promife me? *Shakefpere.*  
4. Payments occasionally claimed by perfons in office.  
Now that God and friends  
Have turn'd my captive ftate to liberty,  
At our enlargement what are thy due fees? *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
5. Reward paid to phyficians or lawyers.  
He does not reject the perfon's pretentions, who does not  
know how to explain them; or refuse doing a good office for  
a man, becaufe he cannot pay the fee of it. *Addifon's Spectat.*  
6. Portion; pittance; fhare. Obsolete.  
In pruning and trimming all manner of trees,  
Referve to each cattle their property fees. *Tuff. Husbandry.*  
FE'FARM. *n. f.* [fee and farm.] Tenure by which lands are  
held from a fuperiour lord.  
John furrendered his kingdoms to the pope, and took them  
back again, to hold in feefarm; which brought him into fuch  
hated, as all his lifetime after he was poffeffed with fear. *Davies.*  
TO FEE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To reward; to pay.  
No man fees the fun, no man purchafes the light, nor errs  
if he walks by it. *South's Sermons.*  
Watch the difeafe in time; for when within  
The dropfy rages and extends the fkin,  
In vain for hellebore the patient cries,  
And fees the doctor; but too late is wife. *Dryden's Perf.*  
2. To bribe.  
I have long loved her, and ingroffed opportunities to meet  
her; feed every flight occafion, that could but niggardly give  
me fight of her. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
3. To keep in hire.  
There's not a thane of them but in his houfe  
I have a fervant fee'd. *Shakefpere's Macbeth.*  
FE'BLE. *adj.* [faible, French.] Weak; debilitated; fickly;  
infirm; without ftrengh of body or mind.  
The men carried all the feeble upon affes to Jericho. *2 Chron.*  
Command th' affiftance of a faithful friend,  
But feeble are the fuccours I can fend. *Dryden's En.*  
How I have lov'd, excufe my fal'ring tongue;  
My fpirits feeble, and my pains are ftrong. *Dryden.*  
We carry the image of God in us, a rational and immortal  
foul; and though we be now miserable and feeble, yet we  
afpire after eternal happinefs, and finally expect a great exal-  
tation of all our natural powers. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
A crutch that helps the weak along,  
Supports the feeble, but retards the ftrong. *Smith.*  
TO FE'BLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To weaken; to en-  
feeble; to deprive of ftrengh or power. Not in ufe.  
Or as a cattle reared high and round,  
By fubtile engines and malicious flight  
Is undermined from the loweft ground,  
And her foundation forc'd and feebled quite. *Fairy Queen.*  
Shall that victorious hand be feebled here?  
That in your chambers gave you chaftifement? *Sh. K. John.*  
FE'BLEMINDED. *adj.* [feeble and mind.] Weak of mind;  
defective in refolution and confancy.  
Warn them that are unruly, comfort the feeble-minded, fup-  
port the weak, be patient toward all men. *1 Theff. v. 14.*  
FE'BLNESS. *n. f.* [from feeble.] Weaknefs; imbecility; in-  
firmity; want of ftrengh.  
A better head Rome's glorious body fets,  
Than his that fhakes for age and feeblenefs. *Shak. Tit. Andr.*  
Some in their latter years, through the feeblenefs of their  
limbs, have been forced to ftudy upon their knees. *South.*  
FE'BLV. *ad. v.* [from feeble.] Weakly; without ftrengh.

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- Like mine, thy gentle numbers feebly creep;  
Thy tragick mufe gives fmiles, thy comick fleep. *Dryden.*  
TO FEED. *v. a.* [feda, Gothick; pegan, pegan, Saxon.]  
1. To fupply with food.  
Her heart and bowels through her back he drew,  
And fed the hounds that help'd him to purfue. *Dryden.*  
Boerhaave fed a fparrow with bread four days, in which  
time it eat more than its own weight. *Arbutn on Diet.*  
2. To fupply; to furnifh.  
A conflant fmoke arifes from the warm fprings that feed  
the many baths with which this ifland is ftocked. *Addifon.*  
The breadth of the bottom of the hopper muft be half the  
length of a barleycorn, and near as long as the rollers, that it  
may not feed them too faft. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
3. To graze; to confume by cattle.  
Once in three years feed your mowing lands, if you can-  
not get manure constantly to keep them in heart. *Mortimer.*  
The froft will fpoil the grafs; for which reafon take care to  
feed it clofe before Winter. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
4. To nourifh; to cherifh.  
How oft from pomp and ftate did I remove,  
To feed defpair, and cherifh hopelefs love? *Prior.*  
5. To keep in hope or expectation.  
Barbarofa learned the ftrengh of the emperor, craftily  
feeding him with the hope of liberty. *Knox's Hift. of the Turks.*  
6. To delight; to entertain; to keep from fatiety.  
The alteration of fcenes, fo it be without noife, feeds and  
relieves the eye, before it be full of the fame object. *Bacon.*  
TO FEED. *v. n.*  
1. To take food. Chiefly applied to animals food.  
To feed were beft at home;  
From thence the fawce to meat is ceremony;  
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakefpere's Macbeth.*  
2. To prey; to live by eating.  
I am not covetous of gold;  
Nor care I, who doth feed upon my coft. *Shakefp. Hen. V.*  
You cry againft the noble fenate, who,  
Under the gods, keep you in awe, which elfe  
Would feed on one another. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
Galen fpeaketh of the curing of the fcirrhus of the liver by  
milk of a cow, that feedeth upon certain herbs. *Bacon.*  
Some birds feed upon the berries of this vegetable. *Brown.*  
He feeds on fruits, which, of their own accord,  
The willing grounds and laden trees afford. *Dryden's Virg.*  
The Brachmans were all of the fame race, lived in fields  
and woods, and fed only upon rice, milk, or herbs. *Temple.*  
All feed on one vain patron, and enjoy  
Th' extenfive bleffing of his luxury. *Pope's Effay on Man.*  
3. To pature; to place cattle to feed.  
If a man fhall caufe a field to be eaten, and fhall put in his  
beaft, and fhall feed in another man's field, he fhall make  
reftitution. *Ex. xxii. 5.*  
4. To grow fat or plump.  
FEED. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Food; that which is eaten.  
A fearful deer then looks moft about when he comes to the  
beft feed, with a fhugging kind of tremor through all her  
principal parts. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
An old worked ox fats as well as a young one: their feed  
is much cheaper, becaufe they eat no oats. *Mortimer's Hufb.*  
2. Pature.  
Besides his cote, his flocks and bounds of feed  
Are now on fale. *Shakefpere's As you like it.*  
FE'EDER. *n. f.* [from feed.]  
1. One that gives food.  
The beaft obeys his keeper, and looks up,  
Not to his mafter's but his feeder's hand. *Denham.*  
2. An exciter; an encourager.  
When thou do'ft hear I am as I have been,  
Approach me, and thou fhalt be as thou wast,  
The tutor and the feeder of my riots. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*  
3. One that eats.  
With eager feeding, food doth choak the feeder. *Shakefp.*  
We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thruff, called the  
miffel-thruff, or feeder upon miffeltoe. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*  
4. One that eats nicely; one that lives luxurioufly.  
But that our feasts  
In every mefs have fully, and the feeders  
Jest with it as a cuftom, I fhould blufh  
To fee you fo attired. *Shakefpere's Winter's Tale.*  
But fuch fine feeders are no guefts for me;  
Riot agrees not with frugality:  
Then, that unfafhionable man am I,  
With me they'd ftave for want of ivory. *Dryden's Juven.*  
TO FEEL. *pret. felt; part paff. felt. v. n.* [pelan, Saxon.]  
1. To have perception of things by the touch.  
The fenfe of feeling can give us a notion of extension,  
fhape, and all other ideas that enter at the eye, except co-  
lours. *Addifon's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 411.*  
2. To fearch by feeling. See FEELER.  
3. To have a quick fenfibility of good or evil, right or wrong.  
Man, who feels for all mankind. *Pope.*  
4. To